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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 13TH, 1913.

ALTHOUGH since the Mongolian question arose the improbability of China being able to retain or regain her hold on Manchuria, and the problem of the ultimate fate of that territory, have not bulked so large in the public eye, occurrences such as the alleged new agreement between Russia and Japan for providing the latter with a Mongolian hinterland to the territory she is absorbing in South Manchuria prove that the issue is a live one. Dr. Sun, it may be remembered, made much of the Manchurian question on his visit to Japan in the early part of the year, and professed on his return to be quite satisfied as to the unexceptionable nature of Japan's aims in the Three Eastern Provinces. According to his account, he had, on his return to China after his lengthy exile, found that the people were suspicious of Japan and accused her of harbouring the intention of sharing in the partition of China. This naturally vexed the ex-President's pro-Japanese proclivities, so he went to investigate, and, as was but to be expected, returned with his predilections confirmed. In what quarter he conducted his investigations was not stated, but we imagine that anyone who went to Japan to ascertain whether or not her friendship for China was genuine would be given opportunities of "finding the truth" as best suited the wishes of his temporary hosts. Dr. Sun's optimistic temperament seems scarcely suited to forming a just estimate of international political situations, his offhand

verdict that "Russia does not want a doer like Mongolia" will be remembered, and his opinion with regard to Japanese aims in Manchuria may be recalled: "When I left China for Japan some weeks ago there were rumours of an agreement between Japan and Russia detrimental to China, and that these nations were in league against us. I investigated these allegations and found them to be untrue. Japan is not after Chinese territory. She is for commercial expansion, and to get it she is pursuing a policy of peace, which is the only way." Any Japanese politician of whom Dr. Sun enquired would scarcely admit that they were, to use his own expression, "after Chinese territory"; still, he might have reflected that Japan has already despoiled China of Formosa, of the Liu-kiu Islands, of her rights in Korea, and, to all intents and purposes, of the Liaotung Peninsula. There is, moreover, at least one Japanese publicist who has already made it clear that there is a party in Japan who hold views diametrically opposed to Dr. Sun's, and consider that the acquisition of territory in South Manchuria is necessary for the country's expansion. Dr. Tomizu, whose opinion on the policy of Japan is entitled to considerable weight, advocated, more than a year ago, the annexation of South Manchuria by Japan. He said: "At the outset is the best time for the settlement of this South Manchurian question, which Japan has to settle sooner or later, not only for the sake of herself and of Manchuria, but also for the maintenance of the general peace of the Far East. From the standpoint of our emigration policy the annexation of South Manchuria is necessary for Japan. Japan should have Manchuria for the accommodation of her surplus population, whose rapid growth is likely to be a great question for Japan in the future." Between the opinions of the two publicists, we should incline to that of Dr. Tomizu, though an abrupt annexation of Manchurian territory would scarcely accord with Japanese policy as exemplified in Korea, but while Dr. Tomizu's counsel may be somewhat previous, Dr. Sun's verdict is too patently at variance with present facts to merit detailed consideration. Japan is not in the habit of retreating from an advantageous position in which she has established herself, and we see no probability of her relaxing her hold on South Manchuria. Dr. Tomizu's suggestion of prompt annexation may be premature, but, whether as annexed territory, as a protectorate, or as a sphere of influence, South Manchuria is, unless extraneous forces intervene, irrevocably passing to Japan. The important consideration now is, how the fate of South Manchuria will affect British interests, and this may be best answered by a comparison with events in Korea. Has British trade in that country gained or lost by the Japanese annexation, and by the introduction of the Japanese tariff, Japanese mining laws, and Japanese State-aided mercantile corporations? Great Britain and Japan are, it is true, mutually pledged to the "open door" policy in China, but the trend of events in South Manchuria, coupled with what has already taken place in Korea, might well indicate that now is not too soon for Great Britain to demand from her ally renewed assurances and pledges for the maintenance thereof of "the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations," whatever the ultimate fate of South Manchuria.

No case of plague was notified during the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday.

For stealing a quantity of paint, the property of Lane, Crawford & Co., a coolie was at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

Mr. W. Meyrick Hewlett has assumed charge of the British Consulate at Tientsin until the arrival of Mr. R. Willis, the Consul at Mukden, who is expected at Tientsin in the middle of July.

The aggregate value of the estates for which grants for probate and administration were made by the Supreme Court of Hongkong last year was \$3,213,365 as against \$3,816,534 in 1911. Probate duties amounted to \$356,185.

During the year 2,333 Deeds and Documents were registered at the Land Office, Hongkong, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1914, affecting 4,027 lots of land. The total money consideration on sales, mortgages, surrenders and miscellaneous documents amounted to \$42,816,508.

Powholders at St. John's Cathedral, who so kindly gave up their seats for the German Divine Service to be held on the 10th inst., are informed that seats have been reserved for them at the right hand from the Main Entrance, in those seats which face the two main columns of seats in the aisle.

H.E. the Governor's chauffeur was at the Magistracy yesterday fined \$5 for driving the car to the public danger in Garden Road. Evidence in support of the prosecution was given by General Anderson.

Opium to the value of \$60,000 was burned at Tientsin, on Thursday, the 5th inst., in nine great iron cauldrons. Addresses were delivered by Chang Pong, Mr. E. W. Thwing, Secretary in China of the International Reform Bureau, and Commissioner Liu. Music was provided by a band and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

At a meeting of the Public Works Committee held last month the Chairman (Hon. Mr. W. Chatham) submitted a plan which had been prepared for the construction of an underground trough closet, containing 18 seats, in D'Aguiar Street, with entrances from Wing Wah Lane and Lan Kwai Fong. It had been originally proposed to construct such a convenience at the southern end of D'Aguiar Street, but, in consequence of the opposition raised to such a proposal, a site further to the north had now been selected. The plan submitted showed straight flights of steps for the entrances from the lanes or streets already mentioned. An alternative proposal for the entrances to consist of spiral stairs was submitted. Such stairs would be more economical to construct and would cause less obstruction in the lanes or streets. The estimated cost of constructing the trough closet was \$7,000. The Committee unanimously agreed to approve of the plan with the substitution of spiral stairs for the straight flights of steps shown.

AMERICAN SENT TO PRISON.

At the Magistracy yesterday George Frederick Soley, who will be remembered as the unsuccessful plaintiff in an action which he brought against the Hongkong Hotel Company for wages due in lieu of notice, appeared before Mr. Hazeland charged with obtaining a cheque for \$532 by false pretences from the Standard Oil Company and also with cashing the cheque at the Chartered Bank by false pretences.

Defendant pleaded guilty.

Inspector Kerr informed His Worship that the defendant had been employed as barman at the Royal George Hotel, but was dismissed on account of his drinking habits. Mr. Ruttonjee, however, refrained from turning him out of the hotel, allowing him to stay there until he got another place. Mr. Ruttonjee was away on the 10th inst., and a telephone message was received at the Hotel from the Standard Oil Company advising Mr. Ruttonjee to draw a cheque for \$532 in settlement of an account. Defendant, who took the message, went to the Company's office and represented that he was the manager of the Royal George Hotel. This induced the Company's servant to hand him the cheque, which he afterwards cashed at the Chartered Bank, having again represented himself as manager for Mr. Ruttonjee. He went off with the money. A warrant was issued, and the defendant was arrested on Wednesday, on the *Mongitor*, on which steamer he had booked a passage for America.

His Worship said the charge was a serious one, and sentenced Soley to two months' hard labour on each count, the sentences to run concurrently. He ordered that the passage ticket and the balance of the money found on defendant be handed to Mr. Ruttonjee.

WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

A water polo match will be played to-day, between the V.R.C. and R.G.A., in the first round of the league competition at the V.R.C. enclosure. The following will represent V.R.C.—A. V. Barros, J. M. R. Pereira, A. F. Ellis, F. Finch, C. A. C. Rodrigues, J. Forbes and R. C. Wicheil (Captain).

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE HONGKONG WEATHER IN 1912.

The Report of the Director of the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, states:—The year was characterized by a temperature 2deg. 8 below normal in January and from 1deg. 2 to 2deg. above from May to August. In the autumn the temperature was slightly below normal. The maximum, 91deg. 3, occurred on September 10th, and the minimum, 45deg. 3, on December 28th. The rainfall was above normal from January to March, and in August and December. In the remaining months it was below normal. A somewhat serious drought occurred from September 26th to November 27th; only 0.02 inch of rain falling in this interval. (0.10 inch on October 7th, 3.005 inch on October 26th, and 0.008 inch on November 15th). The total rainfall for the year was 63.935 inches against an average of 84.438 inches.

JAPAN AND THE LIAOTUNG PENINSULA.

The Taiheigo Agency, which is closely connected with the Katsura party, announces that Japan has demanded an extension of the lease of the Kwangtung Peninsula for a period of ten years.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

JAPAN AND CHINESE POLITICS.

Tokyo, June 12th.

Strong semi-official denials are published that Japan is interfering in the politics of China in view of the reports that the Russian and Japanese Consuls have been interviewing General Li Yuan Hang, the Commander-in-Chief at Wuchang, and Vice-President of the Republic.

["THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY."]

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

OPPOSITION CAMPAIGN IN PROVINCIAL CENTRES.

LONDON, June 12th.

A party of Irish Unionists in the House of Commons, headed by Sir Edward Carson, were given a rousing send-off on their journey to Glasgow, where they are to inaugurate a big campaign in the British provincial centres, appealing to the electors that Ulster shall remain an integral part of the United Kingdom.

Deputations greeted the party at Rugby, Crewe, and Carlisle.

ANOTHER SUFFRAGIST INCIDENT IN PARLIAMENT.

YOUTH THROWS BAG OF FLOUR AT PREMIER.

LONDON, June 12th.

Whilst the Premier was speaking in the House of Commons on the Finance Bill a youth in the gallery threw papers and a two-pound bag of flour at him. They passed over Mr. Asquith's shoulder, and the bag of flour burst near the Speaker's chair, whitening the surrounding chairs and cushions. The youth was promptly ejected.

It is understood that he was a Suffragist, and he said something about Miss Davison. The Premier merely shrugged his shoulders and resumed his speech, amid cheers.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF UGANDA.

LONDON, June 12th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Hindlip raised the question of the congestion of the Uganda Railway.

Lord Emmott admitted that it was the Government's duty to relieve the congestion, but he rejoiced that the congestion was due to the remarkably rapid development of the country. There had been some delay in delivery, but engines and waggons were already ordered which would be sufficient for present requirements, and it was inadvisable to order more at the present high price. Eighteen new crossing stations, for which the money had been provided, would add enormously to the carrying capacity. He detailed other measures taken to meet the present and future expansions, but said he did not think they could rest content with that, and Mr. Harcourt was giving the matter his earnest attention.

THE FINANCE BILL.

LONDON, June 12th.

The House of Commons passed the second reading of the Finance Bill after defeating an amendment by Mr. Snowden that the House declines to assent to the Bill which continued the taxation of the people's food instead of increasing the taxes on unearned incomes and large estates by 256 votes to 38, the Unionists abstaining from voting. Mr. Asquith emphasised that he never subscribed to the policy of a free breakfast table. No doctrine was more fatal to democratic Government than the constant amelioration of the social conditions of the less favoured classes at the sole expense of the other classes.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 12th.

Warwickshire beat Hampshire at Birmingham by six wickets.

The match between Lancashire and Gloucestershire at Bristol was drawn.

THE DISPUTE IN THE SHIPYARDS.

LONDON, June 12th.

The employees in the shipyards have agreed to a second ballot on the masters' proposals.

["THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY."]

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

THE TSAR'S WARNING.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12th.

The Tsar has sent an identical telegram to the Kings of Bulgaria and Serbia gravely warning them of the consequences of war. He regrets that the decision to hold a conference of the Premiers of the allied states at Salonika and afterwards at St. Petersburg has not yet been put into execution and that the Balkan States are apparently preparing for a fratricidal war which may dim the glory they earned in common. He adds "I appeal directly to your majesty, as it is my right and duty to ask you to adhere to your obligations to turn to Russia for a settlement of the present difference between Bulgaria and Serbia. Regarding the functions of arbitrator not as my prerogative but as my painful duty, I feel it incumbent upon me to warn you that war between the allies cannot leave me indifferent. I wish to make it known that the State beginning war will be responsible to the Slav cause, and I reserve full liberty as regards Russia's attitude in such a criminal struggle."

ROUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

BUKHAREST, June 12th.

It is semi-officially stated that Roumania will not allow the political equilibrium of Eastern Europe to be disturbed and will energetically intervene at the proper moment if necessary with force of arms. The Government has decided to mobilise for self-defence on the outbreak of a conflict.

MORE TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

GRAND VIZIER ASSASSINATED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12th.

There is a rising against the Committee of Union and Progress, and the Grand Vizier, Shekret Pasha, has been assassinated.

Shekret Pasha was motoring to the Porte when two men shot him with revolvers.

A later message states that Shekret Pasha was accompanied by two aides-de-camp, one of whom was Lieut. Ibrahim who was also killed. A footman was wounded. There were four assailants. They awaited the arrival of Shekret in an automobile standing on the roadside. The bodies were taken to the Ministry for War.

Prince Said Halim has been appointed interim Grand Vizier. The other Ministers retain their portfolios.

M.P.'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, June 12th.

Captain E. Crawshaw-Williams, Liberal M.P. for Leicester, has written to his constituents that he has resigned his seat owing to a pending divorce suit in which he is concerned. He regrets that he is compelled to abandon all prospects of political usefulness.

THE MARCONI SHARE TRANSACTIONS.

LONDON, June 12th.

Lord Murray has cabled the Marconi Committee confirming his brother's explanations, adding—"Outside the dealings already known, I have never had any interest in Marconigram shares whatever." He offered to return immediately, if desired.

The Committee replied—"The special report on the charges against Ministers is already complete. If you return before the final report, the Committee will hear your evidence."

THE RIFLE SCARE.

LONDON, June 12th.

The Irish Authorities have been notified of a consignment of rifles and bayonets from Newcastle which the police are watching.

THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

To-night is "command night" at the Circus. H.E. the Governor will again bestow his patronage, and a good audience should be present to enjoy the change of programme.

It says much for the popularity of the Circus that Chinese have come down from the country to see it, some people coming from such a distance as Wuchow.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, June 12th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAIREZ (Chief Judge of the British Court in China), Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES (Chief Justice of Hongkong), and Mr. JUSTICE KEMP (Puisne Judge, Hongkong).

INDIAN MERCHANT'S ACTION.

In the matter of B. N. Talati v. M. P. Talati. Plaintiff asked that the judgment of Mr. Justice Gompertz, delivered on the 18th March, be set aside, and that judgment be entered for the appellants with costs, and, further, for an order that the respondent pay the costs of, and incidental to, this appeal.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Hind, of Messrs. Brutton & Hett) appeared for the appellant, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C. (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harrison), were for the respondent.

Mr. Jenkin, in a brief review of the facts, said there was at one time in Bombay a firm called P. F. Talati, and that firm was composed of three persons, of whom one was the defendant. That firm ceased to do business, and was dissolved in March, 1908. Then a firm called F. P. Talati, who was an employee in that firm at Bombay, started to carry on business in Hongkong under the name of F. P. Talati. The connection of the defendant, M. P. Talati, with these two firms was that in the first firm (P. F. Talati) he was a partner, and had control of the partnership branch in Hongkong, and on the dissolution of the firm in 1908 he became manager for F. P. Talati's firm. The case really centred round the exportation of opium to China from Hongkong, under the authority of the Chinese Government, said that Persian opium was to be exported to China in fewer lots than heretofore, and was to be diminished gradually, so that in 1913 there would be no further importation into China. The Customs issued a number of permits, and these were allocated to the firms in Hongkong who were at that time carrying on business in Persian opium and were importing it into China, and they were allocated for the years 1909 to 1913 in certain proportions. A certain number of permits, over 300, were allocated to the Bombay firm, P. F. Talati, which had a branch in Hongkong. Then M. P. Talati (the defendant), who was a partner in that firm, said that he approached the Customs and got these permits, which were allocated to P. F. Talati, transferred to the defendant. The plaintiff had a claim against the old firm of P. F. Talati for about \$500,000. He was given judgment in Bombay in December, 1908, and then he started an action in Hongkong in April, 1911, on that judgment, and that was against the defendant, M. P. Talati, as a partner in the old firm of P. F. Talati. At that time there were negotiations between plaintiff and the defendant with regard to settlement of the judgment. The main terms of settlement were that in consideration of the plaintiff withdrawing his action, M. P. Talati would transfer to B. N. Talati 140 of these permits, and a payment of \$12,000. Plaintiff's case was that, whereas the defendant said the permits were his, as a matter of fact they were never granted to him by the Customs, and, if they were granted, that he had previously transferred them to F. P. Talati. The third point was that prior to the date of settlement in July, 1911, the Chinese Government had already prohibited the grant of these permits as from the 1st January, 1912, and that was when plaintiff was to start getting the permits.

The Presiding Judge—Was that known to the defendant?

Mr. Jenkin—The fact that the Chinese Government had prohibited the granting of these permits was not known until about two days before the hearing of the action, when certain correspondence was disclosed.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE VALUE OF A "BASKET."

The decision of the Full Court was delivered in the action in which the question before the Court was as to the construction of a Chinese written contract for the removal of earth from a site in Conduit Road. The principal question was whether a "basket" as mentioned in the contract equalled one picul or two piculs.

The appellants, the Kwang Hang Firm, were represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almeida e Castro, and respondent, Chan Wo, was represented by Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C.

The decision was as follows:—

Whilst we incline to the opinion that the construction placed upon the contract by the respondent is a correct one, we are confronted with two facts which we cannot overlook, firstly the appellants' contention that if the respondent succeeds he will have made an amount of profit so large for 12 months' earth carrying that it is very improbable that his contention can be correct, and secondly that the bulk of evidence as to the meaning of the contract is clearly in favour of the plaintiff.

The onus of proving his case was put forward by the plaintiff, and the evidence put forward by the plaintiff at the trial was very meagre and might justify a new trial being ordered, but in order to avoid costs we are prepared to hear further evidence on the following points:—

1.—The meaning of a "Ching."

2.—The baskets actually used, the nature of the matter (i.e. the earth) carried and the weight of such material which could be used.

3.—The amount paid by plaintiff for junk hire and for unloading the junks.

When the parties are ready with further evidence on these points the case will be fixed for re-hearing on an early date after notification to the Registrar.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—
His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.

H. E. MAJOR-GENERAL C. A. ANDERSON, C.B.

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. A. S. BUCKNILL, K.C. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Registrar-General).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Sir Kai Ho Kai, M.D., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yui, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. C. MONTAGUE EDE.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.

Hon. Mr. E. SHERIDAN.

Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Councils).

Minutes.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the Financial Minutes Nos. 28 to 30, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee, No. 3, and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the Report of the Public Works Committee, No. 2 of 1913.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the Report of the Superintendent of Prison for the year 1912, Report on the Post Office Department, Report on the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British section), Report on the Finances for the year 1912, Report of the Registrar of the Supreme Court for the year 1912, Report of the Land Officer for the year 1912, Report of the Director of the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, for the year 1912.

NEW MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

His EXCELLENCY—Owing to the changes in the personnel of the Council it has been found necessary to make the following appointments: The Hon. Mr. Ede to be a member of the Law Committee temporarily in place of the Hon. Mr. Pollock, Hon. Mr. Sheridan to be a member of the Public Works Committee in place of the Hon. Mr. Osborne, and the Hon. Mr. Landale to be a member of the Public Works Committee in place of the Hon. Mr. Ross.

RESOLUTION UNDER THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg to move the resolution standing in my name.

The resolution was in the following terms:—

Whereas by the provisions of Section 3 of the Opium Ordinance, 1900, as amended by Section 2 of the Opium Amendment Ordinance, 1911, it was provided *inter alia* as follows:—

"No person shall import, or aid or abet the importation of any Raw Opium into the Colony or into the waters thereof, if such importation shall have been notified in the Government Gazette in pursuance of any resolution of the Legislative Council as being illegal."

And whereas by a Resolution dated the 31st August, 1911, and made by the Legislative Council in pursuance of the provisions of Section 3 of the Opium Ordinance, 1900, as amended by Section 2 of the Opium Amendment Ordinance, 1911, it was *inter alia* resolved that a notification should be made in the next issue of the Government Gazette of the importation of any kind of Raw Indian Opium, except opium covered by Export Permits from the Government of India to the effect that such opium had been declared for shipment to or consumption in China, should be illegal:

And whereas the said notification was duly published in the Government Gazette of the 1st September, 1911, under Government notification No. 259:

And whereas it is desirable to amend the same in certain respects:

Now it is hereby resolved that a notification shall be made in the next issue of the Government Gazette that the above recited resolution and notification shall not apply to the transshipment in Hongkong of Raw Indian Opium exported from India on a through bill of lading to the Island of Formosa.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded, and the resolution was carried.

DEPORTATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Deportation Ordinance, 1912." In doing so he said:—Sir,

the object of this Ordinance is explained very fully in the objects and reasons which are attached to it. There is nothing radically new in the provisions of this Bill, and there is nothing really which introduces any new principle. The

whole purport of the Bill beyond a slight re-arrangement of some clauses is to give some little more latitude in dealing with the arrangements under which persons who are detained under detention warrants may be examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are persons who ought to be banished or not. The first section of the Bill which is really affected is section 2, and that deals with the re-arrangement under the old sections, 3, 4, and 5 of the Deportation Ordinance of 1912. The second operative section is really No. 5, and that section slightly adds to the ease of procedure under which persons who have been deported from other Colonies or protected States can be deported from this place. The rest of the rather lengthy part of section 6 of the Bill is simply formal, and it is designed to make the alterations in the schedule of the old Ordinance which are necessitated by the slight alteration of procedure which takes place under the provisions of section 2. I do not think that it is necessary for me to go into any details of the Bill, because, as I said before, it is very fully explained in the objects and reasons. I beg to move the second reading.

His EXCELLENCY—I think there is some alteration in Section 2.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—There is another point which perhaps I should have mentioned, that is, sub-section 5 of Section 2, which introduces a slight alteration with regard to the conditions under which, when there is an issue of a proclamation under the Peace Preservation Ordinance, a person may be deported. Under the old Peace Preservation Ordinance it was possible to deport persons on certain grounds, those grounds being when it was deemed necessary for the public safety. In the present Bill these conditions are slightly altered, and now under the present Bill it is possible to deport under such circumstances persons when it is considered desirable for public safety or the peace and good order of the Colony. That is a slight alteration to which I should have drawn attention.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through committee without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary sum of thirty thousand six hundred and nine dollars and fifty-seven cents, to defray the charges of the year 1912." In doing so he said:—I propose to have this Bill referred to the Finance Committee, when questions connected with it can be asked and answered.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Bill was then referred to the Finance Committee.

FOREIGN SILVER AND NICKEL COIN ORDINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to prohibit the importation and circulation of certain foreign coins." In doing so he said:—I take the opportunity of correcting an error which I made on the occasion of the first reading. I then said that the policy of the Government in reducing coins had had up to date no result whatever. As a matter of fact, there was an examination found to be a slight increase in the average value, but such increase is, however, so slight as not to make any difference to the consideration of the Bill before us. Representations have been made during the last fortnight to the Government on the subject of the importation of foreign coin, and the Government has consented to make concessions to the extent of adding in committee two provisions already embodied in sub-sections 2 and 3 of section 3 of the Copper Coinage Ordinance, 1912, whereby foreign silver coin will be permitted to be imported under licence. I may add with regard to the condition of these licences that care will be taken that they are sufficiently strict to prevent any possible temptation to put coin so imported into circulation in the Colony. I may point out in passing that the subject of gold coin has been mentioned, but no provision will be made to prevent the importation or circulation of foreign gold coin, as there is no necessity to interfere with such. As regards the date of coming into operation, the Government is quite prepared to accept a date, say, the 1st of March, which will fully cover next China New Year. Any other matters that may arise, or that members may have some misgivings about, will, I think, be better discussed in committee, and I may say it is not proposed to take that stage to-day.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

FOREIGN NOTES (PROHIBITION OF CIRCULATION) ORDINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to prohibit the circulation of foreign notes." In doing so he said:—I may state with regard to this matter, that there have been certain misapprehensions on the Bill, and some representations have reached the Government on the subject of this Bill. Therefore, I will take the opportunity of pointing out that there are no restrictions whatever on the importation of foreign notes. These, however, when they arrive in the Colony should be only dealt with as part of the exchange business. They should not be dealt with as currency. An instance was pointed out to me whereby a merchant may receive foreign notes in the way of business done outside the Colony, and that he may possibly pay out such foreign notes in the Colony in payment of debts, say, on account of bills of exchange for other notes tendered to him. I should fancy that the later payment would be against the principles of the Bill, and that it should not be permitted. Foreign notes coming into the Colony are dealt with only as a matter of exchange business. There being no restriction on the importation of notes, the question of a globe-trotter bringing gold notes or greenbacks into the Colony does not arise.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

ROPE COMPANY'S TRAMWAY (REVIVAL) ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to revive the Rope Company's Tramway Ordinance, 1901." In doing so he said:—Hon. members will observe that under the Ordinance referred to, No. 31 of 1901, the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company Limited, is given certain powers to construct and make a short tramway for the purpose of carrying goods a small distance from ships. By an oversight, which is due partially, I think, really to the revision of the laws, the period for which these rights were granted was allowed to expire on the 15th December, 1911, and was not renewed as it might have been under the Ordinance. The rights and privileges have been continued in fact, and it is desired under this Ordinance to continue them in law also. The object, therefore, of the Ordinance is simply to keep the rights alive, and then an opportunity will be given of taking ordinary steps under the old Ordinance of keeping the rights further alive for such time as the Governor-in-Council may think fit.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through committee without amendment, and moved the third reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

His EXCELLENCY—Council stands adjourned until this day week.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held afterwards, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding. The following votes were passed:—

PUBLIC PLAYGROUND.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,300 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong Miscellaneous, Levelling portion of West End Park to form playground.

PRAYA WALL AND PIERS REPAIR.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,650 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong Miscellaneous, Maintenance of Praya Wall and Piers.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The Supplementary Appropriation Bill was considered in committee.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—With regard to Miscellaneous Services, there is an increase of \$12,000, and I see that this sum is made up of practically three items: Miscellaneous Papers show an increase of \$4,500, Ordinances and Regulations of nearly \$2,000, and the Revised Edition of the Ordinances of \$5,724.22. I would like to know something about those increases. Let us take them seriatim. Miscellaneous Papers, \$4,500. That is a big increase, fifty per cent. over the estimates. Surely the stationary department, whoever they are, ought to be able to estimate figures closer than that.

The CHAIRMAN—There was a revised edition of the Street Index. As a matter of fact you will find that \$15,317 has been previously voted.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—We ought to be given some explanation about that increase. It is excessive, and there ought to have been a closer estimate in the first place when the original estimates were framed. With regard to the amount for the Revised Edition of the Ordinances, \$5,724. I should like to know where that comes in. Is that the amount paid to Sir Francis Pigott for revising the Ordinances which we understand have already become obsolete? I think some explanation is due.

The CHAIRMAN—I think an explanation was given to the Council on the occasion of the vote being taken.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I was not here when the vote was taken. It seems to me that the amount paid for the Revised Ordinances is excessive, and we are still called upon to pay \$7,000 more, and I understand we have not come to an end yet.

The CHAIRMAN—It was voted last year. This is purely a formal transaction to satisfy the auditor.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Money has been wasted in bringing out an edition of the Ordinances which has now become obsolete, and has had to be revised. I was not thrown away all this money. I would have said here last autumn or I would have said what I am saying now. I would have called upon the printers' ink was not waste on the old edition, which is now waste paper. I feel very strongly on the subject, and I will state here, as I stated

privately, that I consider it a gross waste of public money. I said the whole system was wrong, and it has proved to be a failure. I must put it on record that I protest against this waste of public money. I have nothing more to say.

The CHAIRMAN—If there are no further remarks, I take it that we may recommend the Bill to be passed.

This was agreed to.

SUBSIDIARY COINS AND BANK NOTES.

A Report on the Finances of the Colony for the year 1912, prepared by Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher as Treasurer, and laid upon the table of the Legislative Council yesterday, gives the following information regarding the currency:—

The stock of subsidiary coins on the 31st December was of the face value of \$182,030.44 as follows:—

50 cents	\$ 2,398.50
20 " "	8,737.80
10 " "	121,824.10
5 " "	4,501.20
Copper	44,561.84
	\$182,030.44

The value in the Treasury Books was \$109,288.31, discount, written off the stock, being taken at 7 per cent. Coins of the face value of \$1,040,000 were sent to England during the year for purpose of demonetization.

The limits between which the rates of discount ranged were:—

50 cent pieces	1 per cent. to 4 per cent.
20 " "	3 " "
10 " "	4 " "
5 " "	5 " "
Copper	12 " "

The rates, as in previous years, were lowest towards the end of the summer, owing to the steady drain of subsidiary coin from Canton into the country during the silk season. On the 1st July an Ordinance prohibiting the circulation of foreign copper coin came into force, and from that date Hongkong copper coin has been interchangeable with ten cent pieces.

The circulation in December of notes of the three banks having authorized issues was as follows:—

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	\$19,784,469
Chartered Bank of I. & C.	5,329,419
Mercantile Bank of India	496,323
	\$25,610,211

The inconvenient size of the silver dollar, approximating to that of a five shilling piece, has caused a steady demand on the part of the European population for one dollar notes, and a large number of notes of this denomination, issued by the Portuguese Banco Nacional Ultramarino, are in circulation. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were authorized during the year under review to increase their issue of these notes from \$226,000 to \$350,000.

There was during the year a limited circulation of notes issued by the Chinese Republican Government, but these did not find much favour and they reached a discount of thirty per centum, as they are payable only in subsidiary coin and their redemption is subject to various restrictions.

THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

In his Report for the year 1912, laid before the Legislative Council yesterday, Mr. H. P. Winslow, the Manager of the British Section, writes:—

In view of the unsettled conditions prevailing in the Kwangtung Province it was not to be expected that through passenger traffic would reach the estimated figure, and although fares were reduced and every encouragement offered, the revenue from this source was disappointing. An increase of both passenger and goods traffic might be looked for when connection is made with the Canton-Hankow Railway.

The revenue derived from local passenger traffic is slightly less than in 1911. Every effort was made to secure goods, but development is slow and through goods traffic has been discouraged by the impossibility of linking it. It is hardly likely that much improvement will be shown under the existing conditions.

It is gratifying to note that the revenue exceeded working expenses by \$34,998.24, which under the adverse circumstances may be considered satisfactory. Interest on capital account has not, however, been included in the railway accounts this year, as it was decided to debit this in future to the public debt.

It is regretted that the subject of division of joint sectional passenger fares is still in abeyance, but it is hoped that this difficult question will soon be settled when the final adjustment between the two sections may be effected.

No fatal accident occurred to the travelling public during the year and only one passenger sustained injury due to a lighting from the express train when in motion. There were no accidents to railway servants. In spite of all precautions Chinese continue to trespass on the railway and four were killed.

WEATHER TELEGRAMS.

THE NEED OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Royal Observatory, in his Report for the year 1912, laid on the table of the Legislative Council yesterday, says:—

"Representations to the Chinese Telegraph Administration have led to an improvement in the transmission of weather telegrams from all reporting stations except Hoihow and Pakhoi, from which it appears to be impossible to obtain observations with regularity or despatch. Apparently there are ten transmitting stations between Pakhoi and Hongkong, and eleven or twelve between Hoihow and Hongkong. It is not surprising therefore that delays occur."

"For the prompt receipt of weather reports from these stations wireless telegraphy is necessary. It would also be of considerable benefit to install wireless stations at Yuling Kang on the south coast of Hainan, Swatow, Chelang Point, the Pratas Shoal, and the Paracels. Apart from the utility of the information thus obtained in connection with the ordinary daily weather forecasts, wireless messages from these stations would be a safeguard against the small but disastrous typhoons which occasionally strike the Colony without warning, and would ensure more accurate forecasts of the track and severity of practically every typhoon affecting Hongkong or the shipping leaving Hongkong."

EXTRA WEATHER TELEGRAMS.

The service of extra telegrams during typhoon weather, hitherto confined to messages sent by the Director of the Manila Observatory at his discretion, and by the Director of the Taihoku Observatory on receipt of certain code words, was extended to Phulien, Menao, Amoy, and Sharp Peak, through the courtesy of the Authorities at these stations and of the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company in Hongkong, who made the necessary arrangements for the transmission of these telegrams at half rates over the lines of the Eastern Extension and the Great Northern Telegraph Companies. The French Telegraph Administration transmit the Phulien messages free over their lines. From May to October the 9 p.m. observations at Swatow were forwarded to the Observatory by the Customs Authorities as in previous years, the Chinese Telegraph Administration making no charge for their transmission; but the messages were frequently delayed and sometimes not received.

By the courtesy of the Naval Authorities, meteorological observations made on board His Majesty's ships were occasionally forwarded to the Observatory by wireless telegraphy.

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN HONGKONG.

The Report of the Registrar of the Supreme Court (Mr. Hugh A. Nisbet) for the year 1912 gives the following information under the heading of "Registration of Companies":—

The total number of Companies registered from the commencement of the Companies Ordinance, 1865, was 760. Of the 760 companies on the register 140 are defunct, 2 were not floated, 155 were wound up and 135 were in the course of being wound up, leaving 308 on the register at the end of 1912 representing an aggregate capital of \$338,254,343.

The figures in 1911 were, respectively, 731, \$348,047,200, 121, 2, 142, 114, 345 and \$326,445,192.

There were 36 companies registered in 1912 as compared with 39 in 1911, the revenue from which was:—

	In 1912.	In 1911.
Registration Fees	\$4,826	\$5,896
Filing and other Fees	4,475	3,474
	\$9,301	\$9,370

The number of licences granted under section 35 of "The Companies Ordinance 1911" (No. 38 of 1911) enabling Companies operating outside the Colony to keep local registers of members was 146. The fees collected in respect of such licences amounted to \$34,581.

ROADS IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

At a meeting of the Public Works Committee, held on the 20th May, the Chairman (Hon. Mr. W. Chatham) laid before the Committee a proposal to construct a road from near Tai Po to Fan Ling, where it would join the road already constructed from the latter place to Castle Peak Bay. The cost of such a road, with a width of 14 feet, was roughly estimated at \$30,000, but it had been suggested that the width should be increased and 15 feet had been mentioned as a sufficient width. After full discussion, the Committee unanimously agreed to recommend that the road should be made with a width of 16 feet, the Chairman stating that the cost of such a road would be about \$34,000.

As the Committee were of opinion that the road should be connected up with the existing road from Kowloon Point to Tai Po, they further recommended that a bridge, suitable for motor traffic, should be constructed spanning the Lam Tsun Valley River, together with the necessary approaches to same. It was agreed that the width of this bridge and of any others on the road already mentioned should not exceed 14 feet. The Chairman stated that the cost of the bridge and approaches would be about \$12,000.

The Chairman stated that the question of widening the Sha Tau Kok-Castle Peak Road, which had been constructed generally with a width of from 6 to 8 feet, had also been referred to the Committee. It was unanimously agreed to recommend that, with the exception of the bridges which had been constructed with a width of 14 feet, the road in question should be widened throughout to 16 feet, as soon as funds would permit.

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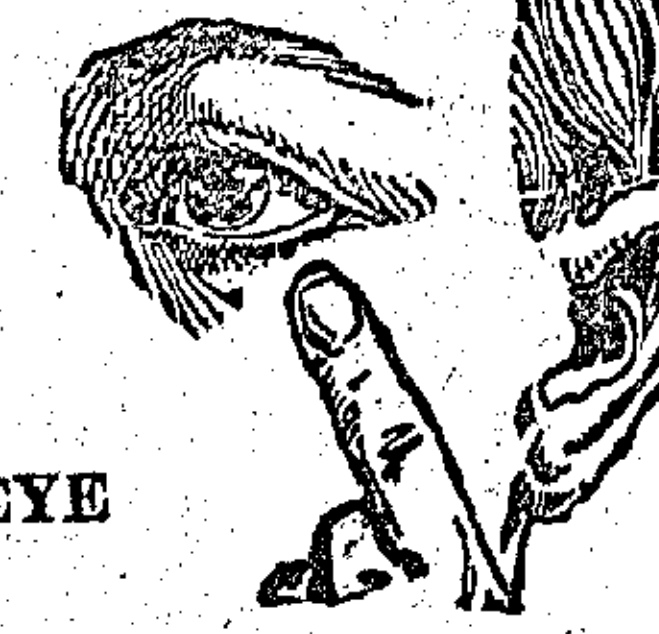
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THERAPION No. 7

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THERAPION No. 8

CURE CHRONIC WHISKY DRUNKENNESS, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, EPILEPSY, Hysteria, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Constipation, Catarrh of the Bladder, etc.

THERAPION No. 9

CURE CHRONIC WHISKY DRUNKENNESS, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, EPILEPSY, Hysteria, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Constipation, Catarrh of the Bladder, etc.

THERAPION No. 10

CURE CHRONIC WHISKY DRUNKENNESS, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, EPILEPSY, Hysteria, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Constipation, Catarrh of the Bladder, etc.

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THE SOTTO EXTRADITION CASE. WHAT ARE THE RELATIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES TO THE U.S.A?

The proceedings in the matter of an application for the surrender of Vicente Sotto, the editor of the *Philippine Republic*, to the American Government, on a charge of abduction at Cebu, within the jurisdiction of the United States, were continued before Mr. F. A. Hasland at the Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson (Crown Solicitor) appeared in support of the application; Mr. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) represented the American Government, and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Brutton continued his cross-examination of the American Consul-General in Hongkong, Mr. G. E. Anderson, and at the outset asked for a copy of the Constitution of the United States. This the Consul-General produced, and Mr. Brutton then asked:-

Is it under Article 4, Section 3, of that Constitution that the United States have power to take in new territories or property?—It is. The power of acquiring territorial property is inherent in the Government, and in any event would grow out of the Treaty-making power of the Government.

Is that power given by the Constitution?—Yes, by Article 4, Section 3, that Congress has power to regulate, make rules, and legislate with respect to territory or other property belonging to the United States?—That clause vests in Congress such power.

Is it only under that Article?—Making due allowance for certain implied powers, yes.

I do not understand what you mean by implied powers.—The power to make a Treaty, for example, might under conceivable conditions involve other Departments of the Government in such matters.

A copy of the Treaty of Paris between the United States of America and the Queen Regent of Spain, dated the 10th December, 1898, with reference to the Philippines, was produced.

Is it provided by the second paragraph of Article 9 that "the civil rights and political status of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress"?—It is.

The territories thereby ceded are the Philippine Islands?—The territories include the Philippines.

Mr. Brutton asked the witness if he had a copy of the Treaty under which Florida was ceded to the United States, and, on one being obtained, asked:-

Does not the last paragraph of Article 9 in that Treaty differ considerably from that in the Treaty of Paris?—It differs in language, but not in essential principles. Did not Florida, immediately upon that Treaty being signed, become a territory of the United States?—It became a portion of the territory of the United States.

In fact, on the signing of that Treaty, did not Florida become incorporated into the United States?—I will have to ask you to define the meaning of the words "incorporated into."

Made a part of?—It became a part of the United States in the sense that a territory is a part of the United States.

Was any Act of Congress necessary to make Florida a territory of the United States?—I have to ask for your definition of the word "territory."

It is for you to define it. Was any Act of Congress necessary to make Florida a part of the United States?—Nothing was necessary to make it a territorial possession of the United States.

Was there an Act of Congress passed making Florida a part of a territory of or incorporating Florida into the United States?—I am under the impression there is one.

Can you produce it?—I can't say.

When was Florida made a State in the Union?—It was some considerable time after the signing of the Treaty.

An Act of Congress was produced respecting Hawaii, approved on the 30th April, 1900, and Mr. Brutton asked:-

Was it by virtue of that Act that Hawaii was "erected into" the United States?—This Act is for the organization of Hawaii, and provides for a Government. It organized the Islands as a territory of the United States. The Islands were already annexed by the United States.

And it was by virtue of that Act that Hawaii became a territory of the United States?—It became an organized territory.

Was it by virtue of that Act that the Constitution of the United States came into full force in Hawaii?—I think I can answer that in the affirmative.

Have you an Act providing temporary civil government for the Philippines?—Yes.

What is the date of that?—It is dated and approved 1st July, 1902.

Is there any Section in that Act which expressly provides that the Constitution and laws of the United States shall not apply to the Philippine Islands?—There is a clause in Section 9(1) of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing that such Section of the Revised Statutes which relates to organized territories of the United States shall not apply to the Philippines.

Does Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Paris incorporate the Philippine Islands into the United States in the same way as the Treaty of Friendship of 1819 incorporated Florida into the United States?—It does relate to the territorial relation of the Philippines to the United States.

Therefore, some Act is necessary to incorporate the Philippines into the United States?—An Act or Acts in or are necessary to establish any relations of the Philippines to the United States other than as an unorganized territory of the United States.

The case was adjourned until this afternoon at 2.15.

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INTERESTING JUDGMENT IN COOPER-BISSET CASE.

Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G., delivered an extremely interesting judgment in the Supreme Court at Shanghai last week in the share case of G. W. Cooper v. J. P. Bisset & Co. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. J. C. F. Douglas, and Mr. H. S. Oppé appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship said:—The plaintiff sues the defendants for the return of a promissory note and of monies paid under a mistake of fact; and the defendants counter-claim against the plaintiff for the balance due under the promissory note with interest. The facts and events on which the rights of the parties depend are briefly as follows:—In and after 1909 the plaintiff was employed by J. A. Wattie & Co., kept the books of a partner in that firm, W. S. Davidson, a share-broker in a large way of business; and in the winter of 1909-1910, being minded to speculate in forward share contracts, employed Davidson and made money. During March quarter 1910 he first employed the defendants. On the March quarter settlement he made a profit. In regard to the June settlement 1910 R. U. Hummel, a partner in defendants' firm, says that he asked Cooper whether he did business with other brokers; he replied that he did not intend to do so. However, he did in fact do business for the June settlement through four firms of Stock Exchange brokers, Wingrove and Burrett, the defendants, F. L. Marshall, and A. L. Anderson, besides outside brokers. Cooper says he employed Bisset, intending to sell through them because they were substantial people and he would get his money, also that he employed several brokers in order that no one broker might know what he was doing, and so put the market against him. About the middle of February, Cooper was short of rubber shares, but he found he was on the wrong tack and bought heavily, chiefly Anglo-Javas. It would serve no useful purpose to go into his transactions in detail: his salary was Tls. 375 a month, but he dealt for the June settlement to the extent of Tls. 400,000 to Tls. 500,000, making a loss of Tls. 76,000 principally in Anglo-Javas, the market for which was assiduously talked up and then well supplied in March with vendors' shares although the Company was scarcely registered. A crash followed in June. Mr. A. L. Anderson heard on the Stock Exchange in June that Cooper was unable to complete his settlement. "I asked him: he said it was true and I must make the best arrangement for him I could." This Cooper confirmed in writing, on the 18th June, 1910 (exh. 11). The four brokers concerned held meetings and arranged his affairs, the result being reported to him by Anderson. He made no comment, but signed a promissory note for the amount found to be due from him to Bisset & Co. He had made a profit on transactions through Davidson and with that sum he was credited by Anderson, and he afterwards made some monthly payments on account of interest. So matters remained for 21 years when, on the 25th February, 1913, he wrote to the defendants that having left the firm of J. A. Wattie & Co. and being no longer prevented from freely considering his legal position, he claimed the repayment of his gains and repudiated his losses.

In order to decide this case I must ascertain with some precision the practice subject to which these contracts were made. Long before 1900 it had become customary in Shanghai for sharebrokers to contract on behalf of an undisclosed principal by a contract note signed "for the concerned." "Broker" for the bargain was often made by the broker between the principals who wished to remain undisclosed. It was decided by this Court in *Toog & Barff v. Graham Anderson & Co.* in November, 1900, that there was a valid custom of trade as between brokers in Shanghai in all cases where brokers sign for the concerned that they are regarded as themselves liable under the contract. Whether this case was rightly decided is, I think, with all

due respect, very doubtful; but that decision is binding on this Court, and unusual course of business grew up. So far the broker had, as he ought, made a contract between two principals, but in 1901 the practice was introduced by which the broker made two distinct contracts, one between himself and the buyer, and one between himself and the seller, the reason being that the speculator preferred to contract with the broker and was unwilling to take the name of a second principal. The Shanghai sharebroker sent the buyer a bought-note and kept the sold-note himself, and sent the seller a sold-note, keeping the corresponding bought-note himself. Although in these contracts he purported to be dealing as a broker, he held himself liable under the contract, and whereas before 1901 he had charged 1 per cent. to the seller and nothing to the buyer, he now charged 1 per cent. to each. He bought himself or sold his own shares under the form of contract, although he signed "for the concerned Broker" (*Toog & Graham, Oct., 1900*; *Liu v. Graham, July, 1903*, *Mirshah v. Nazer, June, 1909*), or he dealt with another broker or with a second private client. Such a practice fell foul of the law, and was often condemned by this Court, but that it was the practice, known to all the habitués of the local share market, there can be no doubt. The facts that brokers call personally on their clients here and that there are no jobbers explain the practice to some extent, but do not excuse the form of contract which confused brokers between private clients, brokers on the Stock Exchange and must have deceived all but the elect. In the course of argument Counsel seemed sometimes to assume that the law and practice of the London Stock Exchange applied to the Shanghai Stock Exchange; but nothing can be further from the truth: they are alike in nothing but name, as the above statement will show. In justice to the leading Shanghai sharebrokers of today I ought to add here that the course of business described above, after bringing ruin on the poorer white people, on many Chinese and on many of the brokers themselves, has at last been abandoned, and that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has since 1st January, 1912, used forms of contract which disclose the true relation of the parties; but whether the leading men will be able to keep their following long in order remains to be seen.

The plaintiff can only succeed if he proves that he paid under a mistake of fact in such circumstances that it is against justice and conscience that the defendants should retain the payment. The mistake of fact pleaded is that the plaintiff believed the defendants had purchased the shares in question in the open market at the lowest price attainable, whereas the shares were sold in the name of E. Fallon, J. Gould, Lavers & Clark, and Chin Yet-ching, the said Fallon being a clerk and insurance broker in the defendants' employ, the said Chin Yet-ching being their Comptroller and the said J. Gould being father-in-law to F. M. Cressley, partner in the defendant firm, and that the defendants in so acting were serving their own interest as to the shares sold as from E. Fallon, Chin Yet-ching and J. Gould or in the alternative, the interests of E. Fallon, Chin Yet-ching, J. Gould and Lavers & Clark, and were not serving the interests of the plaintiff, and that defendants received commission from the above sellers in addition to that paid them by the plaintiff. But I find on the evidence that the plaintiff was perfectly well aware when he entered into those contracts of the course of business described above, namely, that a broker could buy from another principal or from a broker as he chose, and that in the former case the practice of brokers was to charge 1 per cent. to both parties; and moreover I have not the least doubt that if the defendants had volunteered the names of the other principals Cooper would have replied that this was of no interest to him as he looked to the defendants to complete the contracts, for he says that it was with this very object that he employed Bisset. Plaintiff's action fails then (1) because there was no mistake of fact, and (2) because, if there had been the mistake of fact pleaded, it would not have been a mistake of a material nature—compare *Kerr on Fraud and Mistake*, 3rd ed. p. 41.

(Continued on page 6)

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Comptroller Department,
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1913. [522]

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No. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PRAK.
No. 5, STEWART TERRACE, PRAK.
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M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1913. [722]

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THE YEE YUEN.
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Hongkong, 14th May, 1913. [669]

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Hongkong, 28th March, 1913. [707]

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Hongkong, 12th May, 1913. [663]

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GOVERNMENT in Ice House Road, at present in occupation of Messrs. E. D. Season & Co.

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Hongkong, 33rd May, 1913. [587]

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LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 33rd May, 1913. [64]

TO LET

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R. SUTHERLAND,
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Hongkong, 9th May, 1913. [598]

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No. 2, WEST END TERRACE, Shamseon
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FOR SALE or TO LET.
Unfurnished, a HOUSE at The Peak.
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Hongkong, 1st June, 1913. [65]

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D. CHELLARAM,
56, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1913. [789]

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Hongkong, 23rd May, 1912. [65]

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Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000 i.h.p., Comdr. A. Cochrane, Weihaiwei.

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Cherub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, i.h.p., 340, Master W. Smith, Hongkong.

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Kinsela, 615 tons, i.h.p. 1,200, Lt.-Comdr. H. Marryat, Hankow.

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Moerian, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p., 800, Lieut.-Comdr. Allen Dixon, Canton.

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Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Wilkinson, Hongkong.

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Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. J. Hewitt-Nash, Hongkong.

Rosario, depot ship for Submarine, 950 tons, i.h.p., 1,400, Lt.-Comdr. N. B. Archdale, Canton.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. I. A. S. H. Hutton, west River.

Sulphur, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Maurice B. Leslie, Yangtze.

Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p., 6,000, Gunner W. H. Ryder, Hongkong.

Tamar, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns, Lt.-Comdr. R. Anstruther, C.M.G., Hongkong.

Teal, river gunboat, 160 tons, 2 guns, 800 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford, Chungking.

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Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 6 guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. R. Neville, Yangtze.

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19th July ... CHINA	31st July	27th July	29th July
19th Aug ... NILE	21st Aug.	9th Aug.	11th Aug.
16th Sept. ... PERFIA	18th Sept.	17th Aug.	19th Aug.

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YOKOHAMA	PAUL LECAT	On 17th June, at 1 p.m.
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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
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Hongkong, 10th June, 1913.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG.
FRIDAY, 13th JUNE, 1913.	8 a.m. "HONAM." 10 p.m. "KINSHAN."
SATURDAY, 14th JUNE, 1913.	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN." 10 p.m. "HONAM."

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The Company's Steamship "SUI AN" will depart from the WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.
NB.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
This Steamship connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

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CANTON-MACAO LINE.

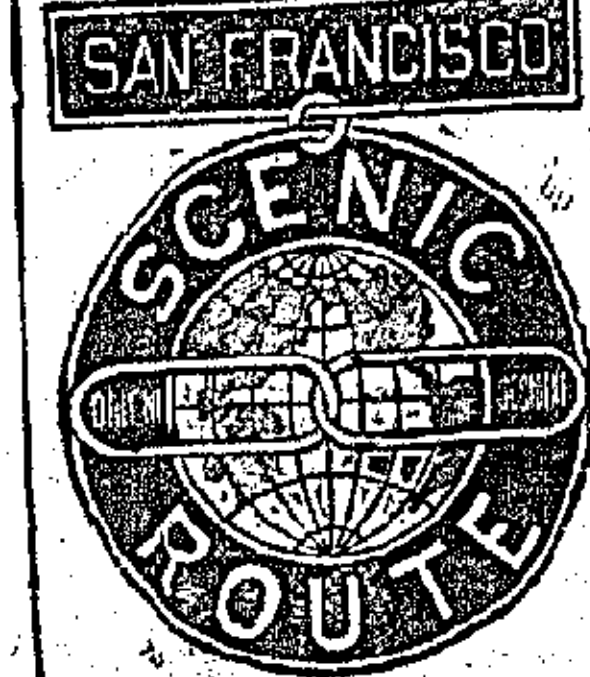
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FARES: Hongkong-Shanghai, £6 1st, £4 2nd, £2 3rd Class.
NO KORE via SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.
S.S. "E.F. FERDINAND," 12,300 tons, will leave as above about 28th June.
Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea & Danube, also North & South America.
SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents,
Private Building.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1913.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
DESTINATION STEAMERS TONS DATE OF SAILINGS
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, "CEYLON" ... 9,600 ... About 20th June.
KOBE and MOJI ...
For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to—
ARTHUR NILSSON & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS, Top Floor.
Telephone No. 171.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	AKI MARU Capt. Kon.	12,500	WED'DAY, 18th June, at 4 p.m.
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moses	16,000	WED'DAY, 2nd July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. E. Shimizu	12,500	TUESDAY, 17th June, at 4 p.m.
	SADO MARU Capt. A. Satava	12,500	TUESDAY, 1st July, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	9,300	WED'DAY, 2nd July, at Noon.
	INABA MARU Capt. S. Tomioka	12,500	WED'DAY, 30th July, at Noon.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Kawashima	6,000	SATURDAY, 14th June.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Hori	12,500	MONDAY, 23rd June.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	16,000	THURSDAY, 19th June, at 11 a.m.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU Capt. Sato	12,000	MONDAY, 23rd June.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. Tomioka	12,500	WED'DAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Christiansen	12,500	TUESDAY, 17th June.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st and 2nd Class), available for 3 Months. Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th September, 1913.

	YOKOHAMA Return.	KOBE Return.	MOJI Return.	NAGASAKI Return.
1st Class ...	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd ...	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
TELEPHONE Nos. 232 and 1241. (11-12-13)

PENINSULAR & ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave to HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due LONDON (London 1 day later)
Steamer	NOON, SATURDAY	Steamer	SUNDAY	SATURDAY
ARCADIA	June 21	MARMORA	July 20	July 26
DEVANHA	July 5	MEDINA	Aug. 3	Aug. 9
CHINA	July 19	MOLDAVIA	Aug. 17	Aug. 23
ASSAYE	August 2	MALOGA	Aug. 31	Sept. 6
DELTA	August 16	MONGOLIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 20
			SATURDAY	FRIDAY
			Sept. 27	Oct. 3
ARCADIA	August 30	MACEONIA	Oct. 11	Oct. 17
DEVANHA	Sept. 13	MALWA	Oct. 25	Oct. 31
ASSAYE	Sept. 27	MOULTAN	Nov. 8	Nov. 14
CHINA	October 11	MOREA	Nov. 22	Nov. 28
DELTA	October 25	MARMORA	Dec. 6	Dec. 12
INDIA	Nov. 8	MOLDAVIA	Dec. 20	Dec. 26

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
FARES TO LONDON: 1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE, £72.12 RETURN. 2nd £48.8.
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Due MARSEILLES	Due LONDON
	About	About	About
NUBIA	June 25	July 31	Aug. 10
SUNDA	July 9	Aug. 15	Aug. 24
SARDINIA	July 23	Aug. 29	Sept. 7
SIMLA	August 6	Sept. 12	Sept. 21
NAMUR	August 20	Sept. 25	Oct. 5
NANKIN	September 3	October 9	Oct. 18
NYANZA	September 17	October 24	Nov. 2
NILE	October 1	November 5	Nov. 16
SYRIA	October 15	November 19	Nov. 29
SUMATRA	October 29	December 3	Dec. 11
	November 12	December 15	Dec. 24

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.
FARES TO LONDON: 1st SALOON £55.10 SINGLE, £57.10 RETURN. 2nd £35.10.
All Passenger steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.
For further Particulars, apply to—
B. A. HEWITT, SUPERINTENDENT

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SARDINIA, AND YOKOHAMA	Capt. G. Manly	1 P.M., 14th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA, Capt. W. R. Hickey	About 19th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARADIA, Capt. S. Barham	Noon, 21st June	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, AND MARSEILLES	NUBIA, Capt. E. J. Fox	About 25th June	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1913.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIAN"	On 14th June, 10 A.M.
SWATOW & AMOY	"WENHONG"	On 14th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 14th June, 11 P.M.
AMOI, WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUIHOW"	On 17th June, 11 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAIHOW"	On 17th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 19th June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LINAN" and the S.S. "LUCHOW" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Midnight on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 13th June, 1913. Telephone 36. AGENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HATCHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 13th June, at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	TUESDAY, 17th June, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 15th June, at 10 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 18th June, at 11 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIR & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1913.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMSHIP	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	On 27th June.	On 21st June, Noon.
EASTERN	On 28th July.	On 19th July, Noon.
EMPIRE	On 28th July.	On 16th Aug., Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

AGENTS.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK and from MANILA, HONGKONG and JAPAN to VANCOUVER (B.C.) and PORTLAND (Or).

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		
SS. GOLDENFELS ...	13th June.	
SS. C. FERD LAEISZ	19th June.	
SS. PREUSSEN	30th June.	
SS. SILESIA	20th July.	
SS. BELGRAVIA	30th July.	

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HOMEWARD.

FOR MARSEILLES & HAMBURG	
SS. SAMBIA	13th June.
FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	
SS. SEGOVIA	19th June.
FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and/or TACOMA & PORTLAND (Or)	
SS. C. FERD LAEISZ	20th June.
FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE, HAMBURG	
SS. SITHONIA	23rd June.
FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	
SS. PUERT RUELOW	30th June.
FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	
SS. BRASILIA	2nd July.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1913.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Operating the THREE TRIPLE-SCREW TURBINE Steamers

CHIYO MARU, SHINYO MARU AND TENYO MARU.

Speed 21 KNOTS, Displacement 22,000 TONS.

and the TWIN SCREW S.S.

"NIPPON MARU."

INTERMEDIATE STEAMER

Speed 18 KNOTS, Displacement 11,000 TONS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
NIPPON MARU	A. G. Stevens	TUESDAY, 17th June, Noon.
TENYO MARU	E. Bent	SATURDAY, 21st June, at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	W. C. T. Filmer	SATURDAY, 12th July, at Noon.
CHIYO MARU	W. W. Greene	THURSDAY, 7th Aug., at Noon.

THE S.S. "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 17th June, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS of MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TEHUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS

The Steamers—

BUYO MARU, HONGKONG MARU AND KIYO MARU

Fly between HONGKONG and CORONEL via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, HILO, (HAWAII), MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING.
KIYO MARU	17,200	TUESDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.
BUYO MARU	10,500	SATURDAY, 4th Oct., at Noon.
ANYO MARU	18,500	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Dec., at Noon.

ALL STEAMERS are equipped with JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS and POST OFFICES.

SPECIAL RATES.—To OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES, and to MISSIONARIES.

Through bookings to all important points and AROUND THE WORLD

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

IN CONNECTION AT TACOMA AND SEATTLE WITH

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA JAPAN PORTS.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kano	WEDNESDAY, 25th June, at 1 P.M.
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Saito	THURSDAY, 10th July, at 1 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, at 1 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	Goto	THURSDAY, 7th Aug., at 1 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	K. Hori	WEDNESDAY, 20th Aug., at 1 P.M.
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 4th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Calling at KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA.

These Newly-Built Steamers have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	THURSDAY, 26th June, P.M.
"INDO MARU"	M. Nomoto	WEDNESDAY, 30th July, P.M.
"LUZON MARU"	H. Yamamoto	TUESDAY, 26th Aug., 4 P.M.

FOR MOJI, KOBE AND YOKKAICHI.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"INDO MARU"	M. Nomoto	SUNDAY, 22nd June, P.M.
"LUZON MARU"	H. Yamamoto	FRIDAY, 18th July, P.M.
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	FRIDAY, 22nd Aug., P.M.

CHINA & FORMOSA LINE.

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 18th June, at 2 P.M.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 15th June, at Noon.
"DAIUN MARU"	M. Nagano	SUNDAY, 22nd June, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	K. Tashiro	WEDNESDAY, 25th June, at 10 A.M.

FOR CANTON.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	K. Tashiro	FRIDAY, 27th June, at Noon.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office, Pinya Central).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Z KAMIYA,

MANAGER

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PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
HUBI	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	On 16th June, 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	McMurry	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	On 26th June, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers, PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

120

THE TAIKOO DOCK YARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCK YARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 88' by 31' 6" Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 B.H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office. MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.

Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. REID, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK." [449]

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJITAROEM	JAVA	First half of June.	JAPAN	First half of June.
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	First half of June.	JAVA	First half of June.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of June.	JAPAN	First half of June.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of June.	SHANGHAI	Second half of June.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of June.	JAPAN	Second half of June.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of July.	SHANGHAI	First half of July.
TJIMANOER	JAVA	Second half of July.	JAPAN	Second half of July.
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of July.	JAPAN	Second half of July.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1913.

Telephone No. 375.

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THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
"CHANGSHA"	...	16th June.
"TAIYUAN"	...	11th July.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Rates. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 4th June, 1913.

TELEPHONE No. 35.

AGENTS.

1755

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR MANILA, YAP, SAMARAI, MARONN, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE

"PRINZ WALDEMAR." Saturday, 14th June, at 9 A.M.

"COBLENZ." Capt. L. KLUCKERT, 6,750 } About Tuesday, 24th June.

"BORNEO." Capt. F. SEMMILL, 5,600 } End of June.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

New System of Telefunken.

For Further Particulars apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1913.

GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG AND CHINA.

